

had not been reported for either South Carolina or Georgia. About a month later the grass was collected in northeastern Georgia (LINCOLN COUNTY, *Duncan* 10621, 9 October, 1949. Edge of field, 2.2 miles N. E. of Lincolnton) and again in McCORMICK Co., S. C. (*Duncan* 10622) about eight miles east of the previous station.

A search was made in several eastern herbaria for other collections of this grass from Georgia and South Carolina but no additional records were found. More Georgia records, however, were discovered from other sources. *Venard and McDowell* of Atlanta, Georgia, collected it in FULTON COUNTY (No. V-458. 7 Sept. 1947. Banks of Peachtree Creek opposite 435 Woodward Way). Dr. Robert F. Thorne, State University of Iowa, also provided some county records from his abundant collections of the last few years from southwestern Georgia. They are: SEMINOLE COUNTY, *Thorne and Muenscher* 8756, Sealy Plantation. BAKER COUNTY, *Thorne* 7051, 1 mile northeast of Newton.

The localities reported here, 5 counties in Georgia and one in South Carolina, constitute a considerable addition to the known distribution of *Tridens strictus*. The known distribution now includes Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, and all states to the south except Florida. It is most abundant in the western part of this range and is probably a recent adventive in several localities in Georgia and eastward.—WILBUR H. DUNCAN, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

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BRASSICA KABER (DC.) Wheeler, var. **stricta** (Čelakovsky) Shinners, comb. nov. *Sinapis arvensis* var. *stricta* Čelakovsky, Prodr. Fl. Böhm. 3: 470. 1874 (according to O. E. Schulz, Pflanzenreich 70. Heft, Fam. IV. 105: 123. 1919).

Pods appressed as in *B. nigra* (L.) Koch, but with long, tetragonally subulate beak (6–12 mm. in the specimens cited below, mostly without fully mature fruit) and 3-ribbed valves (often obscurely so) as in *B. kaber* (DC.) Wheeler, Rhodora 40: 306. 1938. Five Texas collections are in the Herbarium of Southern Methodist University. EDWARDS Co.: Substation No. 14, V. L. Cory 44304, May 19, 1944. HAMILTON Co.: about 10 miles south of Hamilton, *Eula Whitehouse* 15389, April 20, 1946. KAUFMAN Co.: 2.8 miles east of Elmo, *Cory* 55510, April 8, 1949. KERR Co.: 8 miles northeast of Kerrville, *Cory* 51830, April 28,



1946. VAN ZANDT Co.: 1½ miles west of Wills Point, *Lloyd H. Shinnars* 10830, April 3, 1949.

Doubtless the plant occurs elsewhere in the United States, but has been mistaken for *B. nigra* because of its appressed pods. The above transfer is made with some hesitation, following the lead of Wheeler. Dr. Wheeler admits that his adoption of the name *Erassica kaber* in place of *B. arvensis* (L.) Rabenhorst (not *B. arvensis* L.) is not the result of taxonomic study, but merely of examination of the synonymy given by Schulz in *Das Pflanzenreich*—not necessarily an unimpeachably complete account of all possibly pertinent nomenclatorial data.—LLOYD H. SHINNERS, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

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POTAMOGETON OBLONGUS, NOT *P. POLYGONIFOLIUS*.—

POTAMOGETON OBLONGUS Viv. in *Ann. Bot.* i. 62 (1804). *P. polygonifolius* sensu Reichenbach, *Ic. Fl. Germ.* vii. 37 (1845) and later authors, not Pourret in *Mém. Acad. Toul.* iii. 325 (1788).

Mansfeld in Fedde, *Repert.* xlv. 209 (1938), summarizing the situation, concludes that *Potamogeton polygonifolius* belongs to *P. alpinus* Balbis (1804) and that the name *P. oblongus* must be used for the plant which has erroneously passed as *P. polygonifolius*.—M. L. FERNALD.

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